06 20 00 • FINISH CARPENTRY

SECTION INCLUDES

06 20 10 Wood Stairs
06 20 20 Interior and Exterior Trim
06 20 30 Exterior Wood Decking and Railings

RELATED SECTIONS

06 10 00 Rough Carpentry
06 50 00 Structural Plastics and Composites
06 60 00 Plastic & Composite Trim/Accessories
07 40 00 Siding
08 10 00 Doors & Frames
08 50 00 Windows
09 90 00 Paint and Coatings

WOOD STAIRS

DESIGN

For interior stairs, consider prefabricated units with two stringers.

Field finish with resilient treads/risers and resilient tile for landings at public areas.

Consider pre-fabricated laminated oak treads with polyurethane finish for interior stairs at family-duplexes.

Provide skirt boards of durable, easily cleaned materials.

Straight runs with intermediate landings are preferred where space and layout allows.

TRIM

DESIGN

Material choices should be based on durability, cost, long-term maintenance and availability.

Simple flat casings or readily available profiles are preferred.

5/8" thickness flat-stock with eased edges preferred; ½" or less thickness is not acceptable.

Acceptable materials include:

- ❑ Interior trim: Designer should compare costs and availability when specifying.
  - ? Paint-grade finger-jointed pine (pre-primed, if possible)
  - ? Brosco stock profiles or equal; no custom profiles

    PVC trim (unpainted) recommended for bathrooms- where labor savings of not requiring painting can offset the higher cost of trim.
  - ? PVC trim acceptable as minor trim to conceal damage or existing gaps in framing during window replacement. See Section 06 60 00. Otherwise, PVC trim is not recommended for interior trim.
  - ? Polyurethane foam trim is not acceptable.

TRIM

- ❑ Exterior trim:
  - ? No. 1, pre-primed solid pine; finger-jointed trim is not acceptable where trim is not exposed to direct sunlight or weather.
  - ? Clear cedar- field primed all sides. Select and heartwood grades only, where trim is not exposed, such as areas where trim Is under overhangs and at soffits.
  - ? Fiber Cement Products- pre-primed and painted
  - ? High-density PVC Trim- unpainted is preferred.- see Section 07 40 00

Use 5/4 thickness wood trim or PVC trim where wood shingle or clapboard siding is used.

Polyurethane foam products are not acceptable

Complex molding profiles should are not acceptable. This includes custom profiles which are not readily available from a variety of manufacturers.

- ❑ Columns and Column Covers:
  - ? Wood columns-staved construction not allowed
  - ? Structural fiberglass columns are preferred for new construction.
  - ? High-density dimensional PVC column covers are acceptable for cladding existing metal columns where wood cladding and trim are being replaced.
  - ? Thin-wall and tubular PVC is not acceptable for columns, post covers or railing posts.
  - ? See Section 06 10 10 for pressure-treated wood posts.
  - ? Designer should choose solutions which match the existing architectural style of buildings, using similar proportions and detailing, for replacement columns and column-cladding.
  - ? Designer should specify one-piece assemblies, and those which minimize field labor, where possible.

- ❑ Shelving
  - ? Solid hardwood block-edge band or hardwood plywood with sanded, sealed exposed edges is preferred over plastic laminate and particleboard
  - ? Vinyl-clad wire by Closet Maid or equal, with blocking, is acceptable.
  - ? See Section 12 35 00 Cabinets for kitchen and bath shelving.

INSTALLATION

Detail exterior wood with adequate flashing and separation between wood trim and concrete, grade, and surfaces where excessive water and snow-build-up is likely to occur, (roof rakes at cheek walls, skirt boards at slab-on-grade construction, storage sheds, etc.).

Spot-prime all cut ends on wood and fiber-cement trim prior to installation; Architect should verify quality and consistency required.

Install blind mitered joints on continuous lengths of trim, for all trim.

Countersink fasteners in all PVC and wood trim and fill with color-matched wood filler. Do not use sealants or caulk as fillers, except where trim will be painted.

EXTERIOR WOOD DECKING AND RAILINGS

MATERIALS

Where natural, un-stained cedar, redwood, ipe or other naturally, decay-resistant wood is used as part of the architectural expression, consider using no. 2 grade (knotty) decking.

See Section 06 10 10 for requirements on wood preservatives

See Section 06 60 00 Plastic and Composite Trim for all synthetic decorative trim and accessories.

Exterior stair treads: three pressure treated 2x4s or 5/4x4s (which are less rough) are preferred. Specify hot-dipped galvanized hardware and fasteners.

Where pressure-treated posts and framing are intended to be left exposed, cull all posts which show excessive warping and checking.

Do not install lumber which is saturated beyond 19% moisture content.

Fill all checks, cracks and knot holes in posts and rails with exterior wood filler.

Provide aluminum stand-offs for columns

Specify kiln-dried, after treatment, (KDAT), pressure treated wood rails with sloped top for drainage.
Max. moisture content – 19%

DESIGN

Allow for water drainage off decking; there should be no standing water.
Specify staining of KDAT lumber promptly after installation in Section 09 90 00 Painting.